

Thus, while heavy snow was falling on the northern edges of this immense cyclone, its southern quadrants were illuminated by brilliant lightning.

The effects of the storm were felt in powerful winds as far south as Cape Hatteras, where the storm-wind blew 52 miles an hour. The lakes were lashed into high and dangerous seas, and the cyclonic indraught exerted its force to the Northwest and far Southwest as well as over all the interior districts.

No. IX was mostly felt on the Lakes, having apparently begun on the 26th in Dakota, and thence followed a course almost due east. Though by no means so severe as its memorable predecessor, it was attended with dangerous and disastrous winds on the Lakes.

No. X was peculiarly a Southern storm-centre, approaching Texas from the Valley of the Rio Grande on the 27th of November, and moving eastward to Mississippi, whence, on the 28th, it selected a nearly direct northeast path along the Appalachian chain to New Brunswick, whch it reached on the 29th without unusual progressive velocity.

(3.) *Areas of high barometer.*—These areas were far more definite than those of October. Only six, however, were of note.

No. I Appears, November 1st, in the Gulf States, where it slowly progresses eastwardly to the Carolina coast, where, by accretions of pressure from the northwest, it apparently moved in an unusual (northeast) direction from the 2d to the 4th.

No. II Began to enter the country from the Northwest on the 10th, moving very slowly, its pressure accumulating rapidly in the Northwest, whence it descended with low temperatures over the eastern part of the United States in a east-southeast direction. It reached the New England and Middle Atlantic coast on the night of the 14th, with pressure as high as 30.65 inches. It gradually worked its way down the Atlantic coast. It was speedily followed by

No. III, which overtook and reinforced it before its final departure off the Atlantic coast.

No. IV. Another very high baric area from the Northwest, entered the country on the 16th and rapidly developed in the Northwest, till, on the morning of the 18th, the pressure had risen in Dakota to 31.00 inches—an almost unprecedented height. This pressure subsided as rapidly as it had formed, and, before it could cross the Mississippi river, it had lost its phenomenal features, sinking into comparative insignificance.

No. V also arose in the Northwest on the 27th and had a well marked barometric character, moving southwardly without any peculiar consequences.

No. VI. The last notable area pursued the usual track from northwest to southeast, having barometer readings in the Northwest as high as 30.60 inches.

ATMOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE.

This element is represented on Map No. II, and needs no comment, except that November was abnormally warm in nearly all sections of the country. Some of the extreme ranges of temperature were *e. g.* At Breckenridge, Minn., from 64° to — 18°; at Chicago, 72° to 0°; Davenport, 71° to 0°; Duluth, 65° to — 12°; St. Paul, 72° to — 8°. See Table, Map No. II. The greatest daily range at Key West was 13°.